

KARABASH, A.G.; PEYZULAYEV, Sh.I.; SLYUSAREVA, N.L.; SOTNIKOVA, N.P.;
SMIRNOVA-AVERINA, N.I.; SAMSONOVA, Z.N.; KHAUZ, L.S.; MOROZOVA, G.G.;
ROMANOVICH, L.S.; SMIRENKINA, I.I.; LIPATOVA, V.M.; SAZANOVA, S.K.;
PUGACHEVA, L.I.; USACHEVA, V.P.; VORONOVA, Ye.P.; GORBACHEV, P.D.;
KOSTAREVA, F.A.; KOSTAREVA, N.T.; YELOVATSKAYA, A.I.; KUZNETSOVA, N.N.

Spectrochemical analysis of pure metals for impurities. Fiz.
sbor. no.4:556-562 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Spectrochemistry)

KARABASH, A.G.; PEYZUIAYEV, SH.I.; MOROZOVA, G.G.; SMIRENKINA, I.I.

Spectrochemical analysis for detecting impurities in metallic germanium
and germanium dioxide. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12:25-35 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Germanium--Analysis)

(Spectrum analysis)

SMIRNOVA, I. P.

SMIRNOVA, I. P.: "An analysis of some organosilicon compounds using ultraviolet absorption spectroscopy". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleev. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SC: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December 1955. Moscow.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; YELINIK, V.I.; SMIRENKINA, I.P.; MATVEYEV, V.D.

Thermography of certain alkoxysilanes in the phase transition from liquid state to vapor. Zhur.fiz.khim. 29 no.2:368-373 F '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Silanes) (Thermocouples)

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A. P., Mikhaylenko, Yu. Ya., Smirenkina, I. P. 75-13-2-16/27

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Determination of Naphtalene, α - and β -Chloronaphthalene in the Ultraviolet Spectrum Range (Opredeleniye naftalina, α - i β -khlor naftalina spektrofotometricheskim metodom v ul'trafioletovoy chasti spektra)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1978, Vol. 13, Nr 2, pp. 242-245 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As initial product for the synthesis of α -naphthyltrialkylsilanes serves technical α -chloronaphthalene, which besides small quantities of naphtalene also contains $\sim 10\%$ β -chloronaphthalene. As a consequence to the synthesis contain admixtures of α - and β -isomers. The products of the synthesis are the products of the synthesis of catalysts, which favour the isomerification of the α - and β -compounds. Consequently the percentage of α - and β -isomeres in the obtained products is dependent on the conditions of the performance of the synthesis. Therefore it is of practical interest to find a quantitative determination method for a

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Spectrophotometric Determination of Naphtalene, α - and β -Chloronaphthalene in the Ultraviolet Spectrum Range

75-13-2-16/27

mixture of naphtalene, α - and β -chloronaphthalene, α - and β -naphtyltrichlorosilane, and of α - and β -naphtyltrialkylsilane. In this work a quantitative determination method for naphtalene and α - and β -chloronaphthalene beneath each other is worked out. Because of the resemblance of the chemical properties of the α - and β -isomers chemical methods are hardly applicable for the analysis of their mixtures. A determination on the basis of netting diagrams of the binary system α - and β -chloronaphthalene (references 1-3) was found to be difficult and inaccurate. Besides, the presence of free naphtalene in the mixture complicates this determination very much. The authors applied a spectrophotometric method in the ultraviolet domain of the spectrum for the analysis of mixtures of naphtalene and α - and β -naphthalenes. In the ultraviolet range isomeric naphtalene derivatives show characteristic absorption bands (references 4,5). α -isomeres of naphtalene have an absorption band at $314\text{m}\mu$, while this band in the case of β -isomeres is shifted and occurs at ca. $320\text{m}\mu$. By this it is possible to identify every separate isomer in the mixture. Naphtalene itself has an adsorption band at $310\text{m}\mu$, which can serve for its identification. The

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Spectrophotometric Determination of Naphtalene, α - and β -
-Chloronaphthalene in the Ultraviolet Spectrum Range

75-13-2-16/27

adsorption measurements were taken on a quartz spectrophotometer of the type SF -4 in a solution of absolute alcohol. As the investigated components obey Beer's law in a concentration range from $1,10^{-3}$ mols/l to $5,10^{-3}$ mols/l for wave lengths of 310-320 μm , the formula¹ for the relation between the optical density of the mixture and the optical densities of the components in a certain domain of the spectrum can be applied for the computation of the content of each separate component (ref. 7). It showed up that small admixtures of α -chloronaphthalene in the β -chloronaphthalene, which was used for the determination of the absorption coefficients of the pure components, impair the accuracy of the results only insignificantly. The computation of the percentage of each separate component by the system of equations, consisting of three equations, is given exactly.

Summary: For the quantitative spectrophotometric determination of naphtalene, α - and β -chloronaphthalene in the ultraviolet range of the spectrum the optical densities of the solutions in absolute ethanol are measured at 310, 314, and 320 μm . There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 7 references, 3 of which

Card 3/4

Spectrophotometric Determination of Naphthalene, α - and β -Chloronaphthalene in the Ultraviolet Spectrum Range 75-13-2-16/27

are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1956

1. Naphthalenes--Determination
2. Naphthalenes--Synthesis
3. Spectrophotometers--Performance
4. Ultraviolet spectrum

Card 4/4

76-32-4-17/43

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A. P., Mikhaylenko, Yu. Ya., Smirenkina, I. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra of Some Organosilicon Compounds (Issledovaniye ultrafioletovykh spektrov pogloshcheniya nekotorykh kremniyorganicheskikh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 4,
pp. 834 - 837 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ultraviolet absorption spectra within the range of from 220 - 320 μm of the compounds tetramethoxy-, tetraethoxy-, tetrabutoxy-, tetraisoamyoxy-, tetramethyl- and tetraethyl-silane, hexamethyldisiloxane and hexaethylsiloxane, diphenyl-dioxysilane, 1,4-di(trimethylsilyl)-1,4-dihydronaphthalene, 1,4-di(triethylsilyl-1,4-dihydronaphthalene, 1,4-di(tributylsilyl)-1,4-dihydronaphthalene, α -naphthyltributylsilane, α -dinaphthyl-diethylsilane were investigated and it was found that in the spectrum the absorption waves of the saturated organic radicals present in the compound, as there are, tetramethoxy, - tetra-

Card 1/2

76-32-4-17/43

Investigation of the Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra of Some Organosilicon Compounds

ethoxy, etc. could not be observed. The determinations carried out with compounds with the phenyl group (270 m μ), hydronaphthalene group (281 m μ) and naphthalene group (312 m μ) showed the occurrence of the characteristic absorption bands and thus a means of determination of these groups in organo-silicon compounds. Special experiments showed an accordance to the rule by Beer within the concentration range up to 0,15 g substance/1000 ml solvent. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chemical Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Silicon compounds(organic)--Spectrographic analysis 2. Ultraviolet spectrum

ACC NR:
AT7004869

channels of division of the Th²³² nucleus and showed considerable vagueness in channel analysis, related to the lack of understanding of the partial cross sections in the formation of a compound nucleus. The authors thank A. S. Soldatov, and V. S. Stavinskiy for their advice and discussion of the work, and G. V. Anikin and V. Ye. Kolesov for assistance in the calculations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas. [Authors' abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 004/OTH REF: 007/

Card 2/2

~~Stepanov~~ Stepanovich, inzhener, ...
YEFIFANOV, Boris Yefimovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMIRENNIKOV,
Pavel Stepanovich inzhener; ORESHKIN, B.S., redaktor; ARNOLD'DOVA,
K.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;

[Operation and repair of railroads for transportation of lumber]
Ekspluatatsiya i remont lesovoznykh zheleznykh dorog. Moskva,
Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 207 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Lumber--Transportation) (Railroads)

KISHINSKIY, Mikhail Il'ich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; YEPIFANOV,
Boris Yefimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SMIRENNIKOV,
Pavel Stepanovich, inzh.; STRASHINSKIY, B.A., inzh.,
retsenzent; NOVIKOV, G.G., prepodavatel', retezendent;
GAVRILOV, I.I., red.

[Use and repair of logging roads] Ekspluatatsia i remont
lesovoznykh dorog. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia
promyshlennost', " 1964. 40. p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Alatyrskiy lesotekhnicheskiy tekhnikum (for Novikov).

SMIRENNOV, N. (Tambov)

To satisfy the customer. Mest.prom.i Khud.promys. 1 no.2/3:10-11
N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tambov--Clothing industry)

SMIRENNY, L. N.

"Radiation Field of a Rectangular Source," by Ye. Ye. Kovalev,
V. I. Popov, and L. N. Smirennyy, Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2,
No 2, Feb 57, pp 181-182

This article studies the radiation field of a rectangular gamma emitter of arbitrary dimensions and intensity. It presents a formula for radiation intensity at a point as a function of the position of the point and the intensity and dimensions of the rectangular emitter. It is assumed in the discussion that gamma activity is uniform over the surface of the emitter and that there is no self-absorption and self-scattering. (U)

Sum.1345

SMIRENNY, L.N.

19
THE FIELD OF RADIATION OF A RECTANGULAR
SOURCE. E. E. Kaviley, V. I. Popov, and I. M. Semenov.
J. Nuclear Energy 5, 424-6 (1951).

K-Conf
SACM
1-4E30

PMK

SMIRENNY, L.N.

AUTHOR KOVALEV, Ye. Ye., POPOV V.I., SMIRENNY, L.N., 89-6-12/24
KHOKHLOV, YU.S.

TITLE The Experimental Determination of the Emission of
 γ -Radiation from Extensive Sources.
(Eksperimental'noye opredeleniye vykhoda γ -izlucheniya
iz protyashennykh istochnikov. - Russian)
Periodical Atomnaya Energiya 1957, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 553-555 (USSR)

ABSTRACT The manifold character of shapes, dimensions, and conditions of application of extensive radiation sources makes it necessary to carry out special experiments for each concrete case. The difficulty consists in the fact that the various factors determining the emission of γ -radiation from the extensive sources act simultaneously. The experimental determination of the dependence of the factors determining the emission of γ -radiation from the extensive sources can be no means be carried out on real extensive sources. A method which was suggested makes use of the model of an extensive source and permits a separate experimental investigation of the influence exercised by one or the other factor upon the emission of the γ rays.

CARD 1/3

89-6-12/24

The Experimental Determination of the Emission of
 γ -Radiation from Extensive Sources.

of this modelling method produced satisfactory results,
and confirm the practical applicability of this method.
(With 3 Illustrations.)

ASSOCIATION: not given.
PRESENTED BY: -
SUBMITTED: 21.4. 1956.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 3/3

POPOV, V.I.; SMIRENNYY, L.N.; KOVALEV, Ye.Ye.

Integral dose absorbed by a cylindircal object from a hollow
cylindrical emitter. Radiobiologija 1 no.5:807-812 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(RADIATION--DOSAGE)

KOVALEV, Ye. Ye.; POPOV, V. I.; SMIRENNYY, L. N.

Distribution of absorbed doses produced by a hollow cylindric
irradiator. Radiobiologija 2 no.3:502-507 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(RADIATION--DOSAGE) (GAMMA RAYS)

1 27302-66	EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FOC/EWA(h)	GW	
ACC NR:	AM6001040	Monograph	UR/
<u>Bobkov, V. G.; Demin, V. P.; Keirim-Markus, I. B.; Kovalev, YE. YE.; Larychev, A. V.; Sakovich, V. A.; Smirennyy, L. N.; Sychkov, M. S.</u>			103
Radiation safety during space flights (Radiatsionnaya bezopastnost' pri kosmicheskikh poletakh) Moscow, Atmizdat, 1964. 370 p. illus., biblio. 1700 copies printed. B1/			
TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation, solar radiation, space radiation hazard, radiation safety, radiation belt, radiation dosimetry, radiation protection, solar corpuscular radiation, nuclear energy, nuclear propulsion engine			
PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph may be of interest to persons concerned with problems of radiation safety in space flights. It is a compilation of articles written by various authors on cosmic radiation, its sources, levels, dosimetry techniques, and physical methods for protection against radiation. The authors' purpose was to present the problem of radiation safety in space flight as fully as possible. Peculiarities of cosmic radiation dosimetry are outlined; radiation conditions in space, basic interactions of cosmic radiation with the matter, and radiation protection are analyzed. Chapters 1 and 3 were written by Z. B. Keirim-Markus, Chapters 2 and 4 by M. A. Sychkov, Chapters 5 and 8 by A. V. Larychev, Chapter 6 by Ye. Ye. Kovalev, Chapter 7 by Ye. Ye. Kovalev and L. N. Smirennyy, Chapter 9 by V. G. Bobkov, and Chapter 10 by V. P. Demin and V. A. Sakovich.			
TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:			
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ACC NR: AM6001040

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- Ch. 2. Primary (galactic) cosmic radiation (PCR) -- 42
- Ch. 3. Solar cosmic radiation (SCR) -- 60
- Ch. 4. The earth's inner radiation belt -- 103
- Ch. 5. The earth's outer radiation belt -- 117
- Ch. 6. Interaction of high-energy protons with protective material -- 135
- Ch. 7. Protection against protons of the earth's inner radiation belt and solar flares -- 200
- Ch. 8. Protection against electrons and bremsstrahlung of the earth's outer radiation belt -- 240
- Ch. 9. Nuclear energy sources in spacecraft -- 259
- Ch. 10. Protective shielding of nuclear reactors in spacecraft -- 300

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ACC NR: AM6001040

Appendices -- 354

SUB CODE: 18, Q6/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct64/ ORIG REF: 034/ OTH REF: 050/

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3/3

50

ACCESSION NR: AP4046446

a dog with an accuracy of \pm 10%. When irradiating heavy animals with 500-Mev protons, secondary radiations compose 20-30% of the absorbed dose expressed in rads. The composition of radiation within the phantom should be investigated further. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09 Apr 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, NP

NO REF Sov: 012

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510008-4

ACCESSION NR: AP4036528

S/0089/64/016/005/0437/0440

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, V. P.; Kyeirim-Markus, I. B.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Sakovich, V. A.; Smirennyy, L. N.; Sy*chkov, M. A.

TITLE: Methods for experimental studies of the protecting properties of materials by using the proton beam of the Dubna synchrocyclotron

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 5, 1964, 437-440

TOPIC TAGS: space flight, irradiation protection, high energy proton, secondary neutron, proton absorption, cosmonaut protection

ABSTRACT: In connection with the problem of protecting cosmonauts from penetrating radiation during spaceflights the absorption of protons from the Dubna synchrocyclotron of 660 ± 3 Mev was investigated. In the space problem, one has to consider a wide beam of protons, whereas experimentally one deals with narrow beams. The authors show that by proper distribution of radiation detectors and by summation of their readings, the problem is equivalent to recording by a single detector of radiation produced by a wide proton beam. The proton energy

Card

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036528

behind the shielding was measured by magnetic analysis and by the energy-range relationship in lead and aluminum. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 28Mar63

AID PRESS: 3056

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card

2/2

DUDKIN, V.Ye.; KOVALEV, Ye.Ye.; SMIRENNYY, L.N.; SYCHKOV, M.A.

Principal methodological problems in designing shielding from
high-energy protons. vop.doz. i zashch. ot izluch. no. 3-150
167 '64.

Shielding against protons from solar flares. Ibid.:168-173

Shielding from primary cosmic rays and protons within the
earth's inner radiation belt. Ibid.:174-184

(MIRA 18:2)

L 1444-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5023157

UR/2892/65/000/004/0102/0116

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, V. P.; Biskupchuk, A. M.; Dudkin, V. Ye.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.;^{44,55} Kuznetsov, V. G.; Litvinova, E. G.; Smirnovy, L. N.^{44,55}

TITLE: Experimental data on the shielding properties of materials with regard to high energy protons

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Voprosy dosimetrii i zashchity ot izlucheniya, no. 4, 1965, 102-116

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, proton beam, polyethylene, lead, aluminum, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: Experiments on shielding against high-energy protons were conducted on the OIYAI synchrocyclotron in Dubno. The total absorbed tissue dose $Q(\delta)$ was measured in a thin layer of a detector placed parallel to the shielding plane. The dose attenuation and accumulation factor was determined from measurements of $Q(\delta)$ beyond a shielding screen of thickness δ :

$$f(\delta, E_0) = \frac{Q(0)}{Q(\delta)}$$

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L 1144-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023157

In all cases, the values of $Q(\delta)$ were normalized in conformity with the monitor readings. The experimental set-up is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The proton beam from absorber 1 passes through collimator 2 and is deflected by magnet 3 to collimator 4, thus producing a highly pure monochromatic beam of energy. The beam then passes through collimator 5 and ionization chamber M , and impinges directly (normal to the surface) on a layer of shielding material immediately adjacent to detector D . The detector was a flat ten-channel ionization chamber filled with a gas mixture (35% He + 65% Ar) which is capable of measuring the dose in tissue rads for energies of 1-660 Mev. The dimensions of the chamber were 500 x 300 mm. The characteristics of the materials used in the experiments are shown in table 1 of the Enclosure. Curves are given for the dose accumulation and attenuation factor for a wide beam of protons as a function of shield thickness for various materials at various beam energies. The curves show good agreement with theoretical calculations. Curves are also given for the mean tissue dose in a flat phantom as a function of the incident energy of protons in the absence of a shield. The curves agree quite well with theoretical calculations. The mean tissue dose \bar{D}_t for a flat phantom with $\delta_{ph} = 30 \text{ g/cm}^2$ is found behind a polyethylene shield at proton incident energies of 125, 260, 415 and 660 Mev. The maximum mean tissue dose for a thickness of 20 g/cm^2 is at a proton energy of 260 Mev, while at greater

Cont'd 2/5

L 1444-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023157

thicknesses, the maximum comes at 415 Mev. The mean tissue dose for 415-Mev protons remains practically unchanged up to a thickness of 50-60 g/cm² of polyethylene. The 660-Mev proton dose is reduced beyond this thickness by a factor of only 2, while the dose is practically zero at a thickness of 15 g/cm² for 126 Mev, and the same is true at a thickness of 440 g/cm² for 260-Mev protons. The attenuation curves for the various materials are practically identical. Thus an equivalent thickness of any of the materials studied may be substituted at proton energies of 126 and 260 Mev for a polyethylene shield. On this basis, curves are given for mean tissue dose as a function of shielding thickness for various materials at energies of 126 and 260 Mev. It is found that for a proton energy of 260 Mev, consideration must be given to beam attenuation through inelastic interaction in the shielding materials and in biological tissue. The method used in this investigation has not been verified for proton energies greater than 260 Mev and less than 126 Mev. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 1 table. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 007

ATT PRESS: \$1.00

Card 3/5

L 08274-67

ACC NR: AT6036470

3.

of thermoluminescent integral dosimeters, ILK plates, and photodosimeters. The composition of radiation was studied using a set of nuclear photoemulsions. Dose measurement and study of the composition of radiation was performed behind Polyethylene shielding of varying thickness. In addition, some of the thermoluminescent dosimeters were located behind lead, tin, and cadmium filters.

Polyethylene shielding blocks were spherical, with wall thicknesses of 5, 10, and 15 cm. Sets of dosimeters and photoemulsions were placed inside the shielding blocks as well as outside of them at four different points inside the cabin of the satellite.

The experiments established that the average cosmic-radiation dose amounted to between 16 and 20 mrad/diem. It was found that the thickness of shielding and the filters did not have a significant effect on the size of the dose. The doses obtained are in general agreement with doses obtained earlier on the Vostok spaceships.

Card 2/3

L 08274-67
ACC NR: AT6036470

The consistency of the doses obtained during the 1961-1965 period can be explained by the fact that on the trajectories in question the magnetic field of the Earth shields practically all of the low-energy spectrum of galactic radiation. Consequently, the main part of the dose was composed of high-energy particles whose intensity does not depend on solar activity to any great degree. This fact also explains the small changes in dose behind various thicknesses of shielding. *W.A. No. 22; AID*

Report 66-116)

SUB CODE: 22,18,06 / SUBM DATE: 100May66

Card 3/3 vmb

ACC NR: AT6036521

hazard for lunar flight. With shielding of $\sim 1 \text{ g/cm}^2$ the surface dose can reach $\sim 10^4$ rem from a high-intensity flare. If the cosmonaut stays in a radiation shelter during a solar flare, the obtained dose can be lowered to 50 rem or less. The probability of an intense solar flare during a period of maximum solar activity is around 10% (for a 30-day period). Doses from galactic space radiation and corpuscular radiation are determining factors on the lunar surface. The contribution to the total dose from natural and induced radiation is no more than several percent. However, doses from galactic space radiation and corpuscular radiation on the lunar surface are two times less than in space, due to shielding by the Moon itself.

W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116J

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036522

proton fluxes, for proton spectra from solar flares and the Earth's radiation belts were calculated. 3) On the basis of these data sample shielding calculations for some spaceflight trajectories were made. 4) The question of the reliability of radiation protection of a spacecraft was discussed. 5) At the end of the paper the main principles of designing shielding for inhabited spacecraft were formulated. [A.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036528

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0117/0118

AUTHOR: Gertsuskiy, D. F.; Nevzgodina, L. V.; Alekseyenko, L. V.; Abramova, V. M.;
Smirennyy, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluation of radiation hazard for plants in space greenhouses [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of space medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 117-118

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation biologic effect, life support system, radiation genetic effect, plant genetics, space food, ionizing radiation biologic effect, proton radiation biologic effect, relative biologic efficiency

ABSTRACT: Plants in a space greenhouse must be both highly productive and sufficiently radioresistant. In this work the effect of proton and gamma irradiation on some higher plants was studied, and the RBE of 660-Mev protons was determined. Potato tubers, beans, beets, and lettuce are usually classified among radiosensitive plants. Experiments showed that with a 4000-rad dose of gamma rays only a few potato tubers sprouted.

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ACC NR: AT6036528

protons for potatoes in the dose range 500-50,000 rad, coincide. This is interesting in view of a possible correlation between the observed genetic effects and subsequent changes in plant development. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

L 10959-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) SCTB DD/GD
ACC NR: AT6036577

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0197/0197

AUTHOR: Karpov, O. N.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Nevskaya, G. F.; Smirennyy, L. N.

34

ORG: none

TITLE: Problems of designing local radioprotective shielding for cosmonauts [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 197

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, cosmonaut radiation shielding, radiation protection, solar flare, spacecraft shielding

ABSTRACT: Economy of weight in spacecraft shielding is best achieved by placing the shielding as close as possible to the cosmonaut. Local shielding is designed taking into account the varying radiosensitivity of different body organs and the considerable unevenness of the radiation field inside the spacecraft cabin. Calculation of local shielding is based on determination of the effectiveness of shielding of an organ by parts of the ship and by other parts of the body. A model of a so-called standard man (with typical

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036554

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0157/0158

AUTHOR: Dudkin, V. Ye.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Kuznetsov, V. G.; Smirnov, L. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: The spatial distribution of doses of high-energy protons absorbed behind shielding [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 157-158

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, radiation dosimetry, solar flare, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation protection

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of dose distributions by depth behind a shield in a plane-parallel phantom during irradiation with 126-, 250-, 415-, and 660-Mev protons from an OIYAI synchrocyclotron. Measurements of absorbed doses were made with a spherical tissue-equivalent ionization chamber 2 cm in diameter equipped with a recording device permitting measurement of currents to 10^{-13} amp. Depth dose distributions in the phantom were obtained with "narrow" and "wide" proton beams normally incident on shielding with a thickness up to 50 g/cm^2 .

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ACC NR: AT6036554

Depth distributions obtained in these experiments show that with increase in shielding thickness, an increase occurs in the surface-absorbed dose. This is explained by accumulation of nuclear reaction products in the shield and by increase of ionization losses of doses in the phantom. With large shielding thicknesses dose decrease occurs owing to increase in the number of protons eliminated in nuclear interactions. With decrease in the energy of incident protons the role of increase in ionization losses of protons behind the shield increases, while accumulation of secondary radiations behind the shield decreases.

The curve of mean tissue dose behind the shield behaves in the same manner. With small shielding thicknesses increase in the mean tissue dose with thickness is observed and then dose decrease with large thicknesses. For low incident proton energies (126 Mev) particle paths are completely contained in the phantom: therefore dose values drop with increase in shielding thickness. Experimental results were used to calculate depth dose distributions of protons from solar flares and the Earth's radiation belts with different shielding thicknesses. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

SMIRENSKAYA, A.Ye.

Greenhouse plants of the Kazan Botanical Garden. Biul.Glav.bot.
sada no.26:106-111 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kazanskiy botanicheskiy sad.
(Kazan--Greenhouse plants)

SMIRENSKAYA, L.I., uchitel'nitsa

Home work for students in the study of plants. Biol. v shkole
no.5:81-82 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Shkola No.565 g Moskvy.
(Botany—Study and teaching)

thus, two-lobed ginkgo tree, honey locust

Card 1/2

~~SOVIET UNION, V.~~

Study of malformations in the flower of Digitalis purpurea L. Bot. zhur.
(MIRA 12:11)
no. 5:651-684 My '59.

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Digitalis) (Abnormalities (Plants)) (Flowers--Morphology)

OKIRSKAYA, YE. N.

36399. Eksperimental'nyye dannyye o raspredelenii zhidkosti v krovenosnoy sisteme pri arterial'nom magnetanii. Arkhiv patologii, 1949, vyp. 6, S. 64-70-Bibliogr: S. 70

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.; MAKSIMISHINA, Yu.V.

On arterial injection of fluid under pressure. Khirurgiia, Moskva
no.5:14-18 May 1951. (CIML 20:9)

1. Of the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology pertaining to
Revival of the Organism of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR
(Head--Prof. V.A. Negovskiy) and of the Department of Forensic
Medicine (Head--Prof. N.V. Popov, deceased), Second Moscow Medical
Institute imeni I.V. Stalin.

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Effect of carbon dioxide on the restoration of respiration after
clinical death. Arkh.pat., Moskva 13 no.1:48-55 Jan-Feb 1951.
(CIML 20:9)

1. Of the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology of Revival of
the Organism (Head — Prof. V.A.Negovskiy) of the Academy of
Medical Sciences USSR.

NEGOVSKIY, V.A.;SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.;BAKULEV, A.N.

Results of the treatment of terminal conditions. Khirurgiia, Moskva
no. 9:11-17 Sept 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Of the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology for Revival of the Organism (Head -- Prof. V. A. Negovskiy), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and of the Faculty Surgical Clinic, Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin (Director -- Honored Worker in Science A. N. Bakulev).

SMBL. N. N., M. N.

Jul 1952

USSR/Medicine - Resuscitation

"The Effect of Carbogen on the Restoration of Vital Functions of Narcotized Animals After Clinical Death", Ye. N. Smirenskaya, Lab of Exptl Physiol on the Resuscitation of the Organism, Acad Med Sci USSR

Arkhiv Patol, Vol 14, No 4, pp 39-45

When dogs anesthetized and narcotized with ether-pantopon have been brought to a state of clinical death by bloodletting, and clinical death has continued for 5-5.5 min, administration of carbogen ($\text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2$) 40-55 min after an arterial blood transfusion leads to the best results in restoring vital functions. Treatment with carbogen earlier than that may be harmful. Administration of carbogen should be carried out intermittently for 2-6 days according to schedule given.

262T7

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Effect of carbon dioxide mixture on the process of dying causing by hemorrhage. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no.6:45-54 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 23:4)

I. Of the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology for Revival of the Organism (Head -- Prof. V. A. Negovskiy), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR,

SIRANSKAYA, Ye. M.

4757. NEKOSEN, V. A. i SIRANSKAYA, Ye. M. Problema ozhivleniya umirayushchego organizma. M., Gosin'tprosvetizdat, 1954. 35s. s Ill. 22 sm. (v-vi Kul'tury SSSR. Glav. Upr. po delam Kul't. - Prosvet. Uchrezhdeniy. V pomoshch' lektoru). 20.000 EMZ. 50k. - Bibliogr: s.33. - (54-5341) p 612.01 4016.3)

NIKOLAY Nikolaevich Petrov. (...Materialy k biobibliografii uchenykh SSSR. Seriya Med. Nauk). - Sm. 5166

SO: Knizhnaya Letopsis', Vol. 1, 1955

С.И.ВІРЕНСКАЯ, 1954, №. 11,
NEGOVSKIY, V.A.; SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Treatment of patients in terminal stages. Khirurgiiia no.1:56-60
Ja '54. (MIRA 7:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma
(zaveduyushchiy - professor V.A.Negovskiy) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR i fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki im. S.I.Spasokukotskogo
(zaveduyushchiy - professor A.N.Bakulev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta im. I.V.Stalina. (Resuscitation)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye. M.; RYABOVA, N.M.

Effect of stimulation of the sciatic nerve on restoration of respiration following clinical death. Arkh. pat. 16 no.3:79-80 Jl-S '54. (MIRA 7:10)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. prof. V.A.Negovskiy) AMN SSSR

(RESUSCITATION,

stimulation of sciatic nerve)

(NERVES, SCIATIC,

stimulation in resuscitation)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.; RYABOVA, N.M.

Variations in vasomotor and respiratory responses to stimulation of the sciatic nerve in agonal states and in subsequent resuscitation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 38 no.11:35-39 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. prof. V.A.Negovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(DEATH,
vasomotor & resp. responses to stimulation of sciatic nerve in agonal states & in resuscitation)
(NERVES, SCIATIC, physiology,
eff. of stimulation on vasomotor & resp. responses in agonal states & in resuscitation)
(RESPIRATION, physiology,
eff. of stimulation of sciatic nerve in agonal states & in resuscitation)
(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology,
eff. stimulation of sciatic nerve in agonal states & in resuscitation)
(RESUSCITATION,
eff. of stimulation of sciatic nerve on blood pressure & resp. in dogs)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Carbogen therapy in terminal states. Vest.khir. 74 no.1:5-10
Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu
organizma (zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyy - professor V.A.Negovskiy)
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Death (Biology)) (Oxygen--Therapeutic use)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.9/9 Gen.Pathology Sept 56

2699. SMIRENSKAYA E. M. * The role of the angio-receptors in the restoration of cardiac action after clinical death (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. (Moscow) 1955, 4 (33-40) Graphs 4 Tables 1
Experiments were carried out on 30 dogs which had been brought to a state of clinical death by extensive bleeding from the femoral artery; 6 of these served as controls to establish the lapse of time necessary for the restoration of cardiac activity after intra-arterial transfusion. In 10 animals resuscitation was first attempted after novocain injection (50-100 mg./kg.); in 9 stimulation of the angio-receptors by blood transfusion of the peripheral end of the femoral artery preceded the attempt at resuscitation. The excitability of the angio-receptors remained present during clinical death, and through their stimulation the tone of the vessels and the excitability of the heart are increased although restoration of the heart's action does not occur. This only follows after revival of the coronary circulation. For this reason an increase in the activity of a heart empty of blood is not always desirable as fibrillation occurs in about 50% of cases. Novocain blockade of the angio-receptors inhibits restoration of cardiac activity. Thus we have to differentiate 2 phases in the mechanism of the restoration of cardiac activity after clinical death: a reflex one by the angio-receptors, and a direct one through restoration of the coronary circulation. Only through the common action of both can the desired aim be achieved.

Brandt - Berlin

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.; KISELEVA, K.S.; ZOLOTOKRYLINA, Ye.S.

Significance of forced arterial blood transfusion in compound therapy
for severe forms of shock. Ortop., travm. i protez. no. 6:10-16
N-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma
(zav. - prof. V.A.Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.
(SHOCK, ther.
blood transfusion, forced)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,
forced in ther. of shock)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M. (Moskva)

Role of angioreceptors in the restoration of cardiac function following clinical death. Arkh. pat. 17 no.4:33-40 O-D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav.-prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

(RESCUSCITATION,

angioreceptors in restoration of cardiac funct. after clin. death)

(BLOOD VESSELS, innervation,

angioreceptors in restoration of cardiac funct. after clin. death)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.,; ZOLOTOKRYLINA, Ye.S.(Moskva)

Modification of gas exchange in dogs during the resuscitation period
following clinical death. Arkh. pat. 18 no.1:99-100 '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu
organizma (zav.-prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.
(RESUSCITATION, metabolism in.

oxygen consumption during restoration of vital funct.
after clin. death in dogs (Rus))

(METABOLISM,
oxygen consumption during restoration of vital funct.
after clin. death in dogs (Rus))

Expts. were performed with 16 dogs. Clinical death was brought on by
blood-letting and lasted 5-9 min. Procedures for gaseous exchange and gas analysis
are described. The changes brought about in the processes of gaseous exchange following
clinical death are briefly discussed.

SMIRNOVSKAYA, Ye.M. (Moskva)

Experimental and clinical study of terminal states; report on a conference held by the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology in Resuscitation of the Academy of Medicine of the U.S.S.R. Pat. fiziolog. i eksp. terap. 1 no.3:61-62 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(RESUSCITATION)

SMIRENSKAYA / G. G.

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M. (Moskva, Zh-4, ul. Vorontsovskaya, d.2/10, kv.18);
GEL'SHTEYN, G.G.

On the problem of fibrillation. Nov.khir.arkh. no.5:91-95 S-0 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
(HEART--DISEASES)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye. M.
SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.; SEMENOV, Yu.D.

Forcing blood into an artery in intrathoracic surgery. Sov.med.
21 Supplement:11-12 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(CHEST--SURGERY)

GURVICH, N.L.; KOLGANOVA, N.S.; SMIRENSKAYA Ye.M. (Moskva)

Restoration of cardiac activity in clinical death from acute blood loss complicated by ventricular fibrillation [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.6:30-32 N-D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma AMN SSSR (zav. - prof. V.A. Negovskiy).

(HEMORRHAGE, exper.

induction of ventric. fibrill. & clin. death, restoration of cardiac activity in dogs (Rus))

(RESUSCITATION

clin. death induced by hemorrh. & ventric. fibrill., restoration of cardiac activity in dogs (Rus))

(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION, exper.

induced by hemorrh. & followed by clin. death, restoration of cardiac activity in dogs)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye. M.; KARIYEV, T.M.

The use of polyglucin in surgery of the lungs. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi 3 no.5:39-45 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

(DEXTRAN, related compounds
polyglucin, transfusion in lung surg. for various cond.
(Rus))

(LUNGS, surgery
transfusion of polyglucin in (Rus))

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M., ROMANOVA, N.P.

Oxygen therapy during the resuscitative period following clinical death [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 46 no.9
(MIRA 11:11)
66-71 S'58

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - akademik A.N. Bakulev)
i Laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma
(zav.- prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena
deystvitel'nym chленom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.
(RESUSCITATION,
oxygen. ther. after clin. death in dogs (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/3 Surgery Mar 59

1536. (457) TREATMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE FINAL STAGE (Russian text)
- Smirenska E. M. and Velichkina S. N. - VESTN. KHIR. 1958,
81/8 (19-24) Tables 2

During the last 5 years 106 cases were treated. An agonal condition was present in 57 and clinical death in 49 patients. Intraarterial blood transfusion resulted in a return of normal circulation in 40% of the former and in 20.4% of the latter; 47.5% of these patients returned to their home. Normal circulation could not be restored in agony in 25% and in the condition of clinical death in 51% of patients.

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M., (Moskva, Zh-4, Vorontsovskaya ul., d. 2/10, kv.18)
VELICHKINA, S.N.

Experience with blood transfusion in thoracic surgery [with summary
in English]. Vest.khir. 81 no.8:35-42 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR, fakul'tetskoy khirurgi-
cheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.N. Bakulev) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy im. N.I. Pirogova (gl. vrach - L.D. Chernyshev).

(THORAX, surg..
blood transfusion in (Rus))
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION.
in thoracic surg. (Rus))

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye. M. and ROMANOVA, N. P.

001501
"Kislorodnaya Terapiya,"

report delivered by Negovskiy, V. at the Federation Aeronautique Internationale (FAI),
Moscow, 25-31 May 1959.

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M. (Moskva, 1-y Baltiyskiy per., d.3/25, kv.27)

Role of the autonomic nervous system in the restoration of
cardiovascular activity in clinical death. Grud. khir. 1
no.3:43-51 My.-Je '59. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. A.A. Busalov)
AMN SSSR i laboratori eksperimental'noy fiziologii (zav. -
prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)
(RESUSCITATION)

BAKULEV, A.N., akademik; SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M. (Moskva, Baltiyskiy per.,
d.3/25, kv.27); SEL'SHTEIN, G.G.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, N.V.

Massage of the heart under clinical conditions. Grud. khir. 1
(MIRA 15:3)
no.4:6-14 Jl-Ag '59.

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof.
A.A. Busalov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev).
(CARDIAC MASSAGE)
(CHEST—SURGERY)

BUYANOV, V.M. (Moskva, 1-y Koptel'skiy per., d.7, kv.33); RYABOV, G.A.;
SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Bronchospasm during anesthesia. Grud. khir. 1 no.4:77-80
JL-Ag '59. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof.
A.A. Busalov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev).
(BRONCHI--DISEASES)
(ANESTHESIA)

PARFENOV, A.P.; SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.

Change in the vascular tonus during operations on the cardiovascular system. Grud.khir. 3 no.6:43-48 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.G. Bukhtiyarov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A.N. Bekulev).
Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leninskiy pr., d.8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, VASOMOTOR) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--SURGERY)

STEPANYAN, Ye. P.; SMIRENSKAYA, Ye. M.

Changes in some components of blood coagulation in patients who
have suffered massive hemorrhage of the terminal state. Grud.
khir. 4 no.1:41-48 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. S. A.
Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A. N. Bakulev) Adres
avtorov: Moskva, Leninskiy prosp., d. 8. Institut serdechno-
sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (HEMORRHAGE)
(DEATH, APPARENT)

KOLESNIKOV, S. A., prof.; STEPANYAN, Ye. P.; SMIRENSKAYA, Ye. M.

Increased hemorrhagic diathesis after operations performed under
artificial blood circulation. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.8:
(MIRA 15:7)
40-45 '62.

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. Ye. P. Stepanyan),
klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A. G. Bukhtiyarov)
Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S. A.
Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A. N. Bakulev)
AMN SSSR.

(HEMOPHILIA) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

SMIRENSKAYA, Ye.M.; LAGUTINA, A.I.

Effect of different types of anesthesia on the development and
treatment of terminal states. Grud. khir. 6 no.4:93-98 Jl-Ag
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.G.
Bukhtiyarov) i laboratoriya anesteziologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk
G.A.Ryabov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof.
S.A.Kolesnikov) nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev, AMN
SSSR, Moskva. Adres avtorov: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, d.8,
Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

SMIRENSKIY, A. A.

"Typology of the Swamps of Kazakhstan," Sub. 7 May 47, Moscow Order of Lenin
State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No.457, 18 Apr 55

SHIRSHOV, A.A.

Marshes—Kazakhstan

Swamps of northern Kazakhstan. Vop.geog. 26, 1951.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCENTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, APRIL 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. SMIRENSKIY, A.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agriculture
7. Water plants for food and shelter at commercial hunting preserves. vyp. 2. Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1952

91 Monthly List of Russian Accession, Library of Congress, February, 1953

DU: W-51107, 8 Mar 55

KORSAKOV, G.K.; SMIRENSKIY, A.A.; DENISOV, V.D., redaktor; FEDOSOVA, N.I.,
redaktor; GOLUBKOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Using waters rich in vegetation for muskrat breeding] Zarastaiushchie
vodoemy i ikh ispol'zovanie dlia ondatrovodstva. Pod red. V.D.Denisova.
Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn. i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam zagotovok, 1956. 135 p.
(Muskrats)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510008-4

SMIRENSKY, A. I., Captain.

Use of aviation for the search and destruction of submarines. Mor.
ship. 23 March 1944 p. 165. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651510008-4"

SMIRENSKIY, Georgiy Mikhaylovich; ARTEMENKO, Mikhail Pavlovich; SLAVNITSKAYA,
N.N., red.; AZOVKIN, N.G., tekhn. red.

[Houses on piles] Doma na svaiakh. Riazan', Riazanskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1961. 21 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik proyektnoy gruppy tresta "Ryazan'zhilstroy" (for Smiren-
skiy). 2. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Ryazan'zhilstroy" (for Artymenko).
(Ryazan--Foundations)

SMIRENSKIY, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, inzh.; CHIRIKOV, Nikolay Gavrilovich, inzh.; ARTEMENKO, Mikhail Pavlovich; SHASHKOV, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.

[Foundations on short pilings in housing construction; practices of the "Riazan'zhilstroi" Trust] Fundamenty na korotkikh svaiakh v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve; iz opyta tresta "Riazan'zhilstroi." Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 40 p.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta "Ryazan'zhilstroy" (for Smirenskiy). 3. Upravlyayushchiy trestom "Ryazan'zhilstroy" (for Chirikov). 4. Glavnnyy inzhener tresta "Ryazan'zhilstroy" (for Artemenko).

SMIRENSKIY, M.D.

EBIN, L.Ye.; GANELIN, A.M.; GILINSKIY, A.M.; GORNOVESOV, G.V.; ZLATKOVSKIY, A.P.; KAUFMAN, B.M.; KISELEV, N.A.; KULIKOV, P.Ye.; LEVIN, M.S.; SLAVIN, M.P.; SMIRNOV, B.V.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SMIRNOVA, I.S.; TARASOVA, V.Ye.; CHEBOTAREV, V.I.; SHATS, Ye.L.; ENTIN, I.A.; IOSIPYAN, S.G., redaktor; SARKISYAN, A.M., redaktor; SMIRENSKIY, M.D., redaktor; TEPLITSKIY, Ya.S. redaktor; KOMAROVA, V.M., redaktor; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Rules for the operation of electric installations in rural areas]
Pravila tekhnicheskoi ekspluatatsii sel'skikh elektrostanovok.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 183 p. (MIRA 10:4)

I. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavanoye upravleniye sel'skikh elektrostanovok.
(Electric power plants) (Electricity in agriculture)

LEBEDEV, Daniil Fedorovich; SMIRENSKIY, M.M., otv.red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya.,
tekhn.red.

[Calculating the speed of development mining in the Moscow
Basin] Raschet skorosti podvigania podgotovitel'nykh vyrabotok
v shakhtakh Podmoskovnogo basseina. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959.
78 p.

(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining)

FUGSAL, Mark Davydovich; BRODMIKH, D.M., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; KOVALEV, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, otd. red.;
AMIRENSKIY, M.M., red.

[Practice of single-stage mining of thick ore deposits
with large-scale breaking down] Opyt odnostadiinoi raz-
rabotki moshchnykh rudnykh mestorozhdenii s klassovoi ot-
seikoi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 130 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

BOKIY, Boris Vyacheslavovich; SMIRENSKIY, M.M., ved. red.

[Principles of mining engineering] Osnovy tekhnologii gorno delia. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 291 p. (MIRA 18:4)

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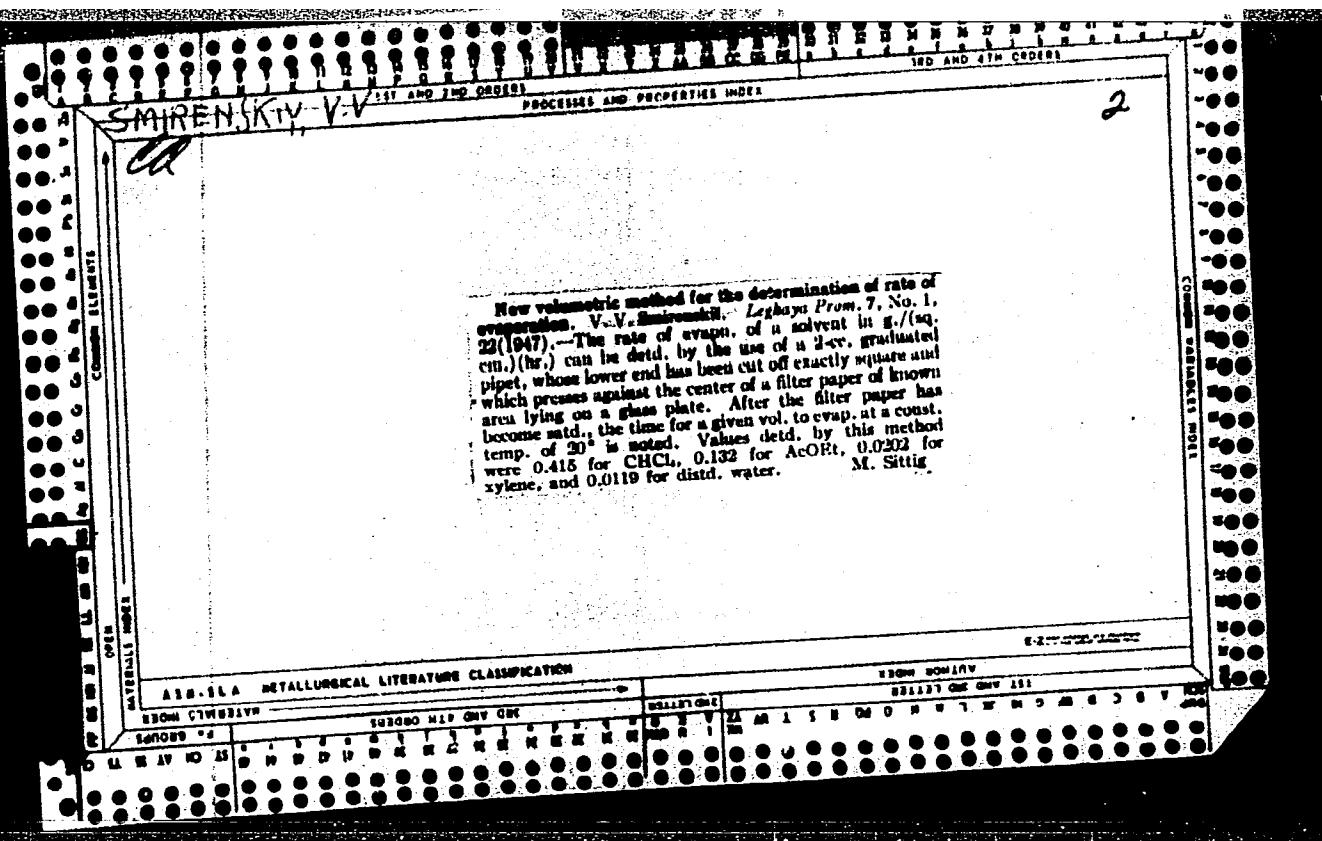
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